

Page Denied

29 September 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: DCI Meeting with Chairman Louis Stokes and Ranking
Minority Member Henry Hyde of the House Intelligence
Committee on 29 September 1988

1. The DCI was accompanied by Director of Operations, Dick Stolz, and Director of Congressional Affairs, John Helgerson. In addition to Chairman Stokes and Mr. Hyde, Staff Director Tom Latimer and Associate Counsel Tom Smeeton were in attendance.

2. The DCI summarized for Mr. Hyde (the Chairman had not yet arrived) the findings of the Agency's review of disclosures of classified information in Bob Woodward's book, Veil. The DCI left with Mr. Hyde, and with Tom Latimer for Mr. Stokes, copies of the letter summarizing our findings.

25X1

5. The DCI noted the recent efforts of Chairman Stokes and Mr. Hyde, through their colloquy on the House floor with Chairman Fascell, to clarify the status and mission of the Security Evaluation Office (SEO). The DCI described in general terms the state of our negotiations with the Department of State in setting up the SEO.

25X1

~~TOP SECRET~~

Page Denied

D/OCA/JLH: [] (4 Oct 88)

25X1

Distribution:

- Copy 1 - OCA Record
- Copy 2 - DCI
- Copy 3 - DDCI
- Copy 4 - IG
- Copy 5 - DDO
- Copy 6 - DDS&T
- Copy 7 - Comptroller
- Copy 8 - ER
- Copy 9 - DD/HA/OCA
- Copy 10- Stokes/Hyde Chrono

25X1

TOP SECRET

OCA 88-3153
23 September 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director

FROM: John L. Helgerson
Director of Congressional Affairs

SUBJECT: Breakfast for Representative Dan Glickman
(D., KS)

1. On Monday, 26 September, at 8:30 a.m., you are scheduled to host a breakfast for Representative Dan Glickman (D., KS) in your Dining Room. Also attending will be Dick Kerr, Dick Stolz, and myself.

2. Mr. Glickman will soon complete his first year on the House Intelligence Committee. He is the Majority Whip at Large in the House, a junior leadership position. He also serves on the Agriculture, Judiciary and Science Committees. With his leadership responsibilities in the "Whip Chain" and membership on more committees than most Representatives, Mr. Glickman has not had the time available to play an active role on the Oversight Committee. He is considered to be a centrist, but his record on key votes, such as voting against aid to the Nicaraguan contras, indicates that he generally votes along Democratic Party lines.

3. As Mr. Glickman's main interest is agriculture, he has expressed strong interest in CIA estimates of Soviet grain production. He has also requested and received a briefing from various Agency components on narcotics and drug trafficking. Talking points on both of these issues are attached.

25X1

SECRET

SECRET

4. Beyond discussion of grain and drugs, I know it would please Mr. Glickman if you would provide him with your thoughts on issues and programs that are important to you. Possible subjects might include:

-- The "48-hour" Oversight Bill--what is the prognosis in the House?

-- How the counterintelligence reorganization is working out.

-- Possibly, how we are doing with State regarding the Security Evaluation Office.

-- Tighter fiscal controls and accounting you have sought on certain covert action programs.

-- Updates on high profile programs like Panama.

-- Record our frustration with, and hopes to avoid, more episodes like Speaker Wright's statements re CIA testimony, or the earlier leak on Miranda payments.

-- Elicit Glickman's interests.



John D. Helgerson

25X1

Attachments

SECRET

BIOGRAPHY

Name (including party/state:) Representative Dan Glickman,
(D., KS)

District: Fourth District

First elected: 1976 Up for re-election: 1988 Winning %:

Past service on intelligence committee: Yes: No: x

Current service on intelligence committee: Yes: X No:

Term on intelligence committee expires: 1993

Other committee assignments: Agriculture; Judiciary; Science, Space
and Technology

Major intelligence/legislative interests: CIA estimates on grain
production; narcotics and drug trafficking; interested in cracking
down on fraud, particularly by defense contractors

Key votes: Voted nay to produce MX missiles (1985); Voted nay on
aid for Nicaraguan contras (1986); voted nay to block chemical
weapons production (1986); Voted yea to impose South African
sanctions over Reagan veto (1986)

Visits to CIA facilities:

Last contact with DCI/DDCI: Breakfast for the House Intelligence
Committee on April 21, 1988

Recent correspondence:

Kansas - 4th District

4 Dan Glickman (D)

Of Wichita — Elected 1976

Born: Nov. 24, 1944, Wichita, Kan.

Education: U. of Michigan, B.A. 1966; George Washington U., J.D. 1969.

Occupation: Lawyer.

Family: Wife, Rhoda Yura; two children.

Religion: Jewish.

Political Career: Wichita Board of Education, 1973-76, president, 1975-76.

Capitol Office: 1212 Longworth Bldg. 20515; 225-6216.



In Washington: Glickman has gradually overcome his early House reputation as a publicity-seeking maverick and built a new one as a serious legislator with creative solutions to a variety of problems. When he gets attention these days, it is usually because of the substance of his work, rather than his style.

Unfettered by the House tendency to specialize, Glickman has managed to extend his legislative tentacles from farm policy to aeronautics research to product liability law without seeming to be a dilettante. Whether or not he ever runs for the Senate, as he is widely expected to do, Glickman's legislative résumé in the House will be as diverse and broad as those of most senators.

"I'm a generalist," he once said. "I like to be involved in everything."

Glickman has been an activist on three committees — Agriculture, Judiciary and Science. He seems to have an amendment for every major bill those committees bring to the floor, and every subcommittee he chairs becomes a legislative factory.

Glickman moved to an important new position of power at the beginning of the 100th Congress, when he inherited the chairmanship of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Wheat, Soybeans and Feed Grains. He took over that pivotal panel at a time of deep divisions among Democrats over the future of federal agriculture programs and the ailing farm economy.

"Assuming the helm of this subcommittee could be likened to walking through a mine field," Glickman said.

He also has to navigate through potentially rough waters in working with Agriculture Chairman E. "Kika" de la Garza of Texas. It was Glickman who in 1980 helped lead a group of dissident committee Democrats who tried to deny de la Garza the chairmanship — and came within 18 votes of doing so.

Glickman is more conservative than many Midwestern Democrats on the Agriculture Committee, but he does support some ambitious schemes in farm policy, especially if they would be beneficial to Kansas wheat growers. A central player on the 1985 farm bill, Glickman was one of a group of younger House Democrats who wanted Congress to try new approaches for federal price-support programs.

Glickman and others unsuccessfully pushed a "marketing loan" program as a way to make U.S. grain exports more competitive. The plan, designed to allow prices to fall while still guaranteeing farmers a steady if not increased income, was rejected 20-22 in committee and 200-228 on the floor.

Glickman backed another plan that would have allowed farmers to vote for government-imposed production controls as a way to drive up prices. He attributed the rejection of that and the marketing loan idea to "institutional conservatism" in the House. In the end, Glickman was one of 96 members who voted against the final farm bill.

He was active in the Agriculture Committee's 1982 debate over commodity futures regulation, and is regarded by many as the House expert on the issue. Although the most publicized part of that debate was the Reagan plan to impose a user fee on futures transactions, Glickman concentrated on other topics. He wanted federal regulators to have greater power to protect consumers, and he wanted consumers to have the right to sue commodity law violators. Both these ideas were adopted by the committee and became law.

Glickman had less success in 1986, when he tried to ban special transactions of precious metals outside certified futures exchange markets — a kind of trading critics said was rife with potential fraud. The House flip-flopped

Don Glickman, D-Kan.

Kansas 4

Aircraft workers with Southern roots give a blue-collar Democratic presence to Wichita and surrounding Sedgwick County, where three of every four votes in the 4th are cast. Wichita was the base of unsuccessful 1986 Democratic gubernatorial nominee Tom Docking, and in the governor's race of 1982, Democratic incumbent John Carlin won Sedgwick County's vote even though his opponent came from Wichita.

Ronald Reagan managed only a bare majority in Sedgwick against Southerner Jimmy Carter in 1980. Four years later, when the Democratic nominee was from Minnesota, Reagan carried the county easily. Sedgwick's working-class voters have been the backbone of Glickman's strength, although Glickman also runs well among the county's suburban and rural voters as well.

Since World War II, Wichita has tied its fortunes to the general aviation and aerospace industries, and its population has grown to more than 280,000. Thousands are employed on the assembly lines of Cessna, Beech and Gates-Learjet, and by their subcontractors. The small aircraft industry is going through tough times; competition from fledgling small aircraft manufacturers abroad is cutting into foreign sales, and the soaring cost of buying liability insurance for

Central — Wichita

small piston-driven aircraft has discouraged corporations from buying them.

The steadiest economic influence in Wichita has been Boeing, which, because of increased Pentagon spending, did not suffer severely during the early 1980s' recession. Boeing is booming now, with more than 20,000 employees and plenty of purchase orders for commercial airliners as well as military aviation equipment. Facilities at McConnell Air Force Base, outside Wichita, are being prepared for basing B-1 bombers there. The aging Titan missiles once housed at McConnell have been phased out; the Titans raised a storm of controversy in 1978 after a chemical leak resulted in a serviceman's death.

In addition to the aviation industry, Wichita retains an identity as a corporate base for Kansas' oil industry, which played an important role in the city's early development. The oil bust has taken a considerable toll in Kansas, hurting everyone involved in the industry, from the now-jobless oil field roughnecks to company executives, some of whom have folded their businesses.

Population: 473,180. White 421,885 (89%). Black 33,405 (7%). Other 8,356 (2%). Spanish origin 14,288 (3%). 18 and over 341,718 (72%). 65 and over 51,611 (11%). Median age 29.

on the arcane issue, first approving and then rejecting his amendment to impose such a ban.

Glickman has not endeared himself to all his colleagues by going up against the futures industry, an important source of honoraria for Agriculture Committee members.

When he took over the wheat subcommittee, Glickman had to give up the chairmanship of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law, a seemingly dry jurisdiction that he had transformed into one of the most active Judiciary subcommittees. After he succeeded Sam B. Hall Jr. of Texas as chairman in mid-1985, Glickman cranked out legislation to improve federal debt collection, combat medical malpractice in the military and crack down on fraud, particularly by defense contractors.

Earlier, as chairman of the Science Committee's Aviation Subcommittee, Glickman pursued a key district interest. He managed to win more money for aeronautics research than

the Reagan administration requested, and kept a close watch over FAA plans to modernize the air traffic control system.

Glickman's attention to legislative detail has helped erase the Democratic leadership's animosity toward him, caused in part by his past attacks on congressional perquisites.

It was Glickman who proposed denying members a hand-bound set of the *Congressional Record* for personal use, and who sought to restrict insertions in the Record to items "relevant to government matters" in an effort to save taxpayers' money. It was Glickman who pushed a proposal to take elevator operators — patronage employees — off most of the automatic elevators in the Capitol. All of those efforts were accompanied by a steady stream of press releases; the negative fallout from some of those efforts took years to blow away.

At Home: The first Democrat to represent his Wichita-based district since 1940, Glickman

Dan Glickman, D-Kan.

has been returned to office so easily since his 1976 election that he leads Democratic contenders for statewide office virtually every year.

Though Glickman has been urged to run in three Senate races — in 1980 and 1986 against Republican Robert Dole, and in 1984 against junior GOP Sen. Nancy Landon Kassebaum — so far he has opted for the safety of his House seat. But Democratic speculation over the 1990 Senate race is likely to center again on Glickman, especially if Kassebaum decides to retire.

A member of a wealthy and prominent Wichita family, Glickman was elected to the Wichita school board in 1973, at age 28, and became president two years later. In 1974 he was a regional coordinator for William Roy's Democratic Senate campaign against Dole.

While Glickman was working for Roy in 1974, he was keeping an eye on the politics of the 4th District, where veteran Republican Garner E. Shriver was winning re-election by a surprisingly small margin. Glickman decided on a House campaign of his own for 1976. As school board president, he kept his name visi-

ble in the Wichita media by pushing for open board meetings and a school ombudsman.

In 1976, campaigning as a fiscal conservative and a moderate on other issues, he worked vigorously to paint Shriver as a tired, inactive House member. "You've had 16 years of a professional politician. Now is the time for a citizen congressman," Glickman's campaign literature urged. The 64-year-old Shriver, quiet and complacent, waited until late in the campaign to respond. Glickman won by 3,235 votes. After this narrow upset, Glickman's work on behalf of district interests quickly made him a popular figure. Between the years 1978 and 1984, he regularly won with over 70 percent.

District Republicans hoped to put some heat on Glickman in 1986 by running Bob Knight, a Wichita city councilman and former mayor. But Knight was as unconvincing as previous challengers with his claims that Glickman was too liberal for the district, and he also struck out with his variation of the "time for a change" theme that Glickman used against Shriver. Glickman won with 65 percent.

Committees

Agriculture (9th of 26 Democrats)
Wheat, Soybeans and Feed Grains (chairman); Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture, Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations and Nutrition.

Judiciary (10th of 21 Democrats)
Administrative Law and Governmental Relations; Monopolies and Commercial Law.

Science, Space and Technology (6th of 27 Democrats)
Investigations and Oversight; Transportation, Aviation and Materials

Elections**1986 General**

| | | |
|------------------|---------|-------|
| Dan Glickman (D) | 111,164 | (65%) |
| Bob Knight (R) | 61,176 | (35%) |

1986 Primary

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------|
| Dan Glickman (D) | 27,705 | (93%) |
| James M. Saiz (D) | 1,954 | (7%) |

1984 General

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|
| Dan Glickman (D) | 138,917 | (74%) |
| William V. Krause (R) | 47,776 | (26%) |

Previous Winning Percentages: 1982 (74%) 1980 (69%)
1978 (70%) 1976 (50%)

District Vote For President

| 1984 | | 1980 | | 1976 | |
|------|---------------|------|---------------|------|--------------|
| D | 70,140 (36%) | D | 70,871 (37%) | D | 87,817 (48%) |
| R | 124,731 (63%) | R | 100,757 (53%) | R | 89,301 (49%) |
| | | I | 13,477 (8%) | | |

Campaign Finance

| | Receipts | Receipts from PACs | Expenditures |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1986 | | | |
| Glickman (D) | \$456,405 | \$180,225 (40%) | \$523,533 |

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| Knight (R) | \$231,000 | \$18,170 (8%) | \$227,587 |
| 1984 | | | |
| Glickman (D) | \$198,867 | \$57,089 (29%) | \$162,316 |
| Krause (R) | \$17,909 | \$3,000 (17%) | \$17,908 |

Voting Studies

| Year | Presidential Support | | Party Unity | | Conservative Coalition | |
|------|----------------------|----|-------------|----|------------------------|----|
| | S | O | S | O | S | O |
| 1986 | 28 | 70 | 76 | 21 | 60 | 40 |
| 1985 | 36 | 63 | 76 | 22 | 53 | 45 |
| 1984 | 40 | 59 | 69 | 29 | 44 | 53 |
| 1983 | 43 | 57 | 73 | 23 | 46 | 53 |
| 1982 | 47 | 53 | 74 | 26 | 45 | 53 |
| 1981 | 47 | 53 | 70 | 30 | 48 | 51 |

S = Support O = Opposition

Key Votes

| | |
|--|---|
| Produce MX missiles (1985) | N |
| Cut federal subsidy for water projects (1985) | Y |
| Weaken gun control laws (1986) | Y |
| Cut-back public housing construction (1986) | Y |
| Aid Nicaraguan contras (1986) | N |
| Impose textile import limits over Reagan veto (1986) | N |
| Block chemical weapons production (1986) | N |
| Impose South African sanctions over Reagan veto (1986) | Y |

Interest Group Ratings

| Year | ADA | ACU | AFL-CIO | CCUS |
|------|-----|-----|---------|------|
| 1986 | 55 | 32 | 64 | 50 |
| 1985 | 55 | 35 | 59 | 41 |
| 1984 | 60 | 29 | 62 | 38 |
| 1983 | 70 | 22 | 63 | 55 |
| 1982 | 70 | 18 | 80 | 24 |
| 1981 | 75 | 27 | 60 | 26 |

Page Denied

Next 2 Page(s) In Document Denied

WORLDWIDE DRUG TRADE

SECRET

OGI/IND

25X1

21 September 1988

TALKING POINTS FOR DCI

Subject: Worldwide Drug Trade

The worldwide drug trade continues to outpace control efforts. Cultivation is rising, trafficking networks are becoming more sophisticated, and powerful drug organizations are threatening key democratic institutions in producing and trafficking countries.

Imagery-based estimates of drug crops grown in most major countries supplying the US market show significant gains in 1987.

- We estimate that 370 tons of cocaine can now be produced from South America's coca crop--four times the yearly estimated consumption in the US.
- Illicit opium production is now running at 2,300 tons annually, an amount sufficient to supply more than 10 times the annual demand in the US and Western Europe.
- Marijuana is also burgeoning; for example, production in Colombia last year escalated to 5,600 tons, an increase of some 80 percent over 1986.

The increasingly transnational nature of the drug trade and its sophisticated trafficking routes and methods further strain control programs.

- The US is the single largest market, but rising demand elsewhere is encouraging increased trafficking. In Western Europe, heroin addiction has eclipsed the US rate; cocaine abuse is escalating and is likely to become the Continent's most serious drug problem.
- Drug processing centers are proliferating; heroin refining is underway in most opium-producing countries, for example, and cocaine processing is also increasing rapidly.
- Large drug cargoes, sometimes involving more than one type of narcotic, are becoming commonplace, especially in commercial conveyances; trafficking routes are similarly expanding, offering smugglers greater safety and efficiency.

25X1

SECRET

SECRET

Soaring profits and general ruthlessness have enabled traffickers to consolidate their power.

- Colombian, Mexican, and other groups are currently able to mobilize their own security forces whose sophisticated arsenals outmatch those of government forces.
- The traffickers' power to shape government policy is rapidly expanding; many Latin American, Caribbean, and African politicians are involved in drug trafficking, with drug money frequently used to pay for campaigns or buy votes.
- Traffickers, using their economic clout to buy into legitimate commerce and thus control or influence public opinion, are increasingly immune to enforcement efforts; failing this, intimidation and bribery against security forces and legal institutions generally overcome serious threats to trafficking interests.

A key component in the success of the narcotics industry is its movement into areas beyond the reach of authorities or under control of regimes hostile to the West.

- The greatest increases in opium production are under way in heavily fortified mountains of eastern Burma and in Laos, where the economically-strapped government protects the industry.
- In South America, the centers of coca cultivation are retreating into remote, lawless, and occasionally insurgent-infested areas.
- And in Lebanon, traffickers continue to exploit political turmoil--a scenario which, we believe, is likely to be repeated in other areas of recent unrest, including Burma and Pakistan.

The challenges posed by the drug industry are accentuated by others: the increasing anti-Americanism that the drug issue is generating in Latin America and the Caribbean; eradication programs hindered by mismanagement, corruption, and resource constraints; and the inadequacy of legal systems throughout most of the producing and trafficking nations. Nevertheless, there are some developments beginning to take shape that may prove fruitful over the longer term.

- Growing international awareness of the drug threat is underscored by expanding cooperation from the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc nations, which now admit to drug abuse problems.
- Recent attacks by Thai and Burmese forces on heroin-processing sites show that cooperation by neighboring countries can result in costly dislocations to powerful trafficking networks.
- A variety of West European nations are exploring legal options, including relaxation of restrictions on wiretaps, the use of plea bargaining, and payment of rewards to develop evidence against traffickers.

SECRET

Rapidly changing political developments are always the wild card in the worldwide narcotics picture and further complicate development of coordinated antinarcotics strategies.

- The political chaos in Burma lessens the chances for a sustained opium eradication program, at least in the near term.
- The recent coup in Haiti increases the risk of that country emerging as a major Caribbean drug trafficking center.
- In the wake of President Zia's death, Pakistan's antidrug program will be on the back burner as more pressing issues arise, such as relations with neighboring Afghanistan and India.